The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Visits China; Sino-Korea Relations Called Lips-Teeth Relations

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Receiving an enthusiastic welcome, President Kim Il Sung and Chinese leaders walk side by side on the platform of Beijing Railway Station on Sep. 16. (KCNA)

DPRK President Kim Il Sung, who is also General Secretary of the Workers' Party of Korea arrived in Beijing on September 16 by special train for an official state visit to the People's Republic of China upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the PRC.

This is the DPRK President's first visit to China since 1975.

People's Daily, the official organ of the Communist Party of China, called the visit an "event of major significance" in bilateral relations. It called Sino-Korean ties "lips and teeth" relations.

The Korean leader is the first head of state received by China since the 12th Party Congress.

Arriving in company with him were:

O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces;

Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the WPK Central Committee;

So Yun Sok, Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and Chief Secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK;

Ho Dam, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-Premier and Foreign Minister.

The President was also accompanied by Hyon Jun Guk and Li Chan Son, Members, and vice-Directors of Department, of the WPK Central Committee, and Kim Jae Suk, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Also arriving with him were:

Qiao Shi, Member, and Alternate Member of the Secretariat, of the CPC Central Committee and Head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee;

Han Nianlong, Member of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;

Zong Kewen, PRC Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the DPRK, who had greeted President Kim Il Sung in Dandong, a border city of China.

DPRK Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the PRC Chon Myong Su, Alternate Member of the WPK Central Committee, also accompanied the President from Dandong.

The DPRK President and his party were met at the Beijing Railway Station by China's top officials, including Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Deng Xiaoping, Member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, Chairman of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the Party, and Zhao Ziyang, Member of the Standing Committee

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On arrival at Beijing Railway Station on Sept. 16, President Kim Il Sung, accompanied by the Chinese leaders Hu Yaobang and Zhu Ziyang, reviews the guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. KCNA Radiophoto

US Troop Withdrawal Inevitable Historical Trend

Speech of General Secretary Hu Yaobang

Follows the full text of the speech made by Comrade Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, at the grand banquet arranged by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the evening of September 16 in honour of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on an official state visit to the PRC:

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung,
Dear Korean comrades,
Comrades,

The comrades of our Party Central Committee and the State Council and comrades concerned of our Party and Government and in the army have arranged a grand banquet here this evening to accord a warm welcome to Comrade Kim Il Sung, an intimate friend of the Chinese people and our most distinguished guest.

Last April Comrade Deng Xiaoping and I visited your beautiful country upon the cordial invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As we said on that occasion, the leaders of our two Parties, as between kith and kin, have frequently visited each other to discuss matters, exchange information and give mutual support. This is how things stand.

Four months and a half after we parted in Pyongyang, Comrade Kim Il Sung has come to Beijing today for an official state visit to our country.

You are the first leader of a fraternal party and the head of state of a close neighbour that our Party has received following the victorious conclusion of its 12th National Congress. At this moment, we cannot but recall with deep feeling the indelible noble contribution you have made all these years to the great friendship between the two Pagies, two countries and two peoples of China and Korea.

For the independence and liberation of Korea, Comrade Kim Il Sung came to China in early years when she was undergoing a severe distress and, leading the Korean Communists, fought shoulder to shoulder with the Communists and patriots of our country against the common enemy of our two countries and forged profound, close and intimate revolutionary friendship with our people in the arduous struggle.

After the liberation of our two countries, in the struggle to resist our common enemy and to achieve the reunification of our respective countries as well as in the course of socialist construction, Comrade Kim Il Sung and the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and other veteran leaders of our Party jointly laid a solid foundation for unity and cooperation between our two Parties and countries under new historical conditions.

In particular, we can never forget that Comrade Kim Il Sung invariably and firmly supported our Party in the days when it was in great difficulties and even suffered serious setbacks. This fully showed his extraordinary insight and deep understanding of the history of our Party's struggle.

Today we can tell with a happy feeling to Comrade Kim Il Sung, our close comrade-in-arms who has shared life and death, and weal and woe with us for a little more than half a century that a great historical turn has taken place for setting right the confusion in our Party and a new historical epoch has begun in which a struggle is being waged for fully opening a new phase in socialist modernisation. It is, needless to say, a great inspiration and a powerful support to us that you have come to us at a time when the Chinese people are carrying out the grand program set forth by the 12th National Congress of the Party with deep confidence. We firmly believe that your current visit to our country will surely develop the firm unity and friendly and cooperative relations between our two Parties and two countries to a new stage. Unity and cooperation between us under the international situation in turmoil are an important factor that must not be underestimated in defending peace in Asia and the world.

Respected Comrade Kim Il Sung and Korean comrades,

We are following with high tribute the great struggle of the fraternal Korean people for socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

During the past nearly three decades since the ceasefire in Korea, you have rebuilt your homeland on debris under extremely difficult conditions in which division is deepening and the U.S. troops are staying in the southern half of your country, thus turning your country into a socialist state with modern industry and developed agriculture and powerful defence capabilities. All our comrades visiting Korea could see at first hand that your country is covered with a luxuriant verdure, buildings are rising in rows, many factories are under construction and life is stable. In your country the people are industrious and resourceful, courteous, strong in organisation and discipline. The inspiring and prosperous spirit pulsates everywhere.

The three principles and five-point policy for the peaceful reunification of the country and the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung are reasonable and they accord with the fundamental interests and common desire of the entire Korean people. It represents the will of the people and in inevitable trend of history to force the U.S. troops to pull out of south Korea and achieve the reunification of Korea. Therefore, no force on earth can bar it. The Korean people will surely win final victory by removing all the obstacles.

In international affairs the Workers' Party of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea uphold independence, oppose imperialism, domination and colonialism and have thus made great contributions to promoting the non-aligned movement and strengthening the unity and cooperation among the Third World countries and peoples as well as to the defence of world peace and the cause of human progress.

Every victory achieved by the Korean people is the result of promoting indomitable revolutionary heroism and overcoming numerous difficulties under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea. This dauntless revolutionary spirit of the Korean people has won praise and high respect from the people of the world. Any nation, be it big or small, strong or weak, is invincible so long as it possesses this spirit of defying brute force, fearing no difficulties and fighting in unity despite all setbacks.

Applying the universal truth of Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of Korea

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South Korea Must Become Independent, Democratic

Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

Follows the full text of the speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the grand banquet arranged in his honour by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China on the evening of September 16:

Esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang,
Esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang,
Esteemed leading comrades of the Party and Government of China,
Comrades and friends,

Today I am very much pleased to visit the People's Republic of China, our nearest neighbour, and meet again Comrade Hu Yaobang, Comrade Deng Xiaoping and other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government.

We felt the warm friendly sentiments of the fraternal Chinese people yesterday, the moment we entered Dandong, the gateway to your country, across the river of friendship that flows between our two countries, and we were accorded warm welcome by Beijing citizens upon our arrival here today.

Comrade Hu Yaobang has just made a good speech, which is friendly and amicable and full of feelings of revolutionary solidarity and comradely trust at this grand banquet arranged in our honour.

I express thanks from the bottom of my heart to you for such hearty and lavish hospitality shown us by the Chinese Party and Government and people each time we visit China.

At this place overflowing with warm fraternal and friendly feelings, I would like to convey the fervent militant greetings of the entire Korean people to the fraternal Chinese people.

We are here again on an official state visit to the People's Republic of China 7 years after our last visit. In this period, many changes have taken place in the revolutions in our two countries and in the international situation.

The Party and Government leaders of Korea and China frequently visit each other, exchange opinions and wage a common struggle in firm unity–this is an excellent tradition which is long-standing between us since the lifetime of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai.

We are glad to visit China and see for ourselves the grand endeavours of the fraternal Chinese people who have started a new march at a time when all of our people are overflowing with joy and the whole of your country is vibrant with upswing after the successful conclusion of the historic 12th National Congress of the CPC.

The 12th National Congress of the CPC reviewed precious successes and experiences achieved by the Chinese people in the revolution and construction under the leadership of the CPC and put forth the fighting tasks to accelerate socialist modernisation, reunify the whole country through the return of Taiwan and defend peace in unity with the world people, thereby clearly indicating the road ahead of the CPC and the Chinese people.

I once again extend warm congratulations to you on the successful conclusion of the 12th National Congress of the CPC as a congress marking a new milestone in the strengthening and development of the CPC and in the history of the Chinese people's struggle and on the election of Comrade Hu Yaobang as General Secretary of the Party Central Committee at the National Congress according to the unanimous will of the whole Party.

The Chinese people is a great people and the CPC is a glorious revolutionary party leading the Chinese people along the road of victory.

After winning victory in the people's revolution under the correct leadership of their great leader Comrade Mao Zedong and the CPC, the Chinese people established a socialist system and vigorously stepped up socialist construction to convert China, once backward, into a new socialist China as today, eloquently testifying to the superiority and vitality of the socialist system and greatly contributing to the growth of the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces in Asia and the rest of the world.

In recent years the Chinese people under the leadership of the CPC have achieved the stability and unity of the whole country, successfully pulling through difficulties in their advance, and entered a new historical stage of carrying out socialist modernization in all fields. When the four-point policy of modernization set forth by the CPC is implemented, the Chinese people will lead a richer and more cultured life and the might of the PRC will grow further still.

We hope that the fraternal Chinese people will achieve more brilliant successes in their struggle to build China into a highly civilized and highly democratic, socialist state by fulfilling the tasks of socialist modernization put forward by the 12th National Congress of the Party, in the revolutionary spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance.

Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. It is an inviolable right of the Chinese people to sovereignty to have Taiwan returned to China. We fully support the just policy of the CPC against the "two Chinas" plot and for having Taiwan returned to China in a peaceful way and express firm solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for the reunification of the whole country.

In the international arena the PRC is struggling staunchly against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for world peace and actively supporting and encouraging the Third World peoples in their cause of anti-imperialism and Chajusong (independence).

The international position of the PRC will rise higher and its influence on the development of the world situation as a whole and on the settlement of international issues will increase day by day.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own success over the successful progress of all work in China today and are greatly inspired by it.

Korean and Chinese peoples have waged a common struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors for a long period and in this course shared weal and woe. Our two peoples have always valued the blood-sealed friendship as revolutionary comrades-in-arms and sense of duty as class brothers and constantly consolidated and developed the relations of friendship, not wavering in any test and storm.

The Korean and Chinese peoples have shared the same destiny on the road of the revolution in the past and are today advancing shoulder to shoulder toward a common goal of self-reliance, sovereignty and socialism.

The Korean people will make every possible effort in the future, too, to further strengthen and develop the Korea-China friendship.

Today our people are struggling to build socialism and communism in the northern half of the Republic under the unfurled banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, and also to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The first and foremost task in settling the question of Korean reunification independently and peacefully is to force the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and check and frustrate the "two Koreas" policy of U.S. imperialism.

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot are the main obstacle to the reunification of our country. The United States must discard the colonial occupation policy infringing upon the sovereignty of the Korean nation and the anachronistic policy of dividing nations, withdraw its aggressor troops from south Korea without delay and promptly desist from the "two Koreas" plot.

To realize the independent and peaceful reunification of our country the south Korean society must be made independent and democratic in accordance with the desire and demand of the south Korean people.

South Korea is a complete colony of the United States where not a trace of national sovereignty remains and the south Korean authorities are a fascist group ruthlessly suppressing and murdering the south Korean people who desire reunification.

Today the south Korean people are struggling resolutely against the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule over south Korea and the policy of depending on outside forces and fascistization scheme of the south Korean authorities, their followers. The just struggle of the south Korean people for accelerating the independent and peaceful reunification of the country will grow in strength in the future and our people's cause of national reunification will surely be accomplished by the united efforts of the entire nation.

The fraternal Chinese people have always actively supported the reasonable proposals of our Party and the DPRK Government and the just struggle of our people, for independent and peaceful reunification of the country. For this I extend warm thanks to the Central Committee of the CPC, the Government of the PRC and all the Chinese people.

Comrades and friends,

Today the situation of the world is not tranquil at all. Owing to the manoeuvres of the imperialists, various forms of disputes and contradictions are growing acute and military conflicts break out frequently and the danger of a new world war is growing day by day in many parts of Asia and Europe, Africa and Latin America.

Today the world people have two alternatives: to rise up as one and prevent a new world war and defend peace and security with united strength or wait and see and suffer the scourge of war.

We consider that all the progressive countries including the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the Third World countries and peace-loving people of the world should form a broad united front in firm unity and jointly counter the imperialists' aggression and war manoeuvres and thus defend peace.

Today a main strategy of the imperialists to dominate the world is to subjugate again the newly-emerging countries and the Third World countries by splitting and alienating them. The newly-emerging countries should counter the splitting and alienating moves of the imperialists with the strategy of unity.

The Third World countries including the non-aligned countries should not only actively support each other politically but also closely cooperate economically and technically in the struggle against imperialism and for building a new society. We consider it a very urgent and matured problem today to take real steps to strengthen economic cooperation among the developing countries and put them into practice.

The Workers' Party of Korea and the DPRK Government will, in the future, too, as in the past, firmly adhere to Chajusong and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with all the progressive countries of the world and actively struggle to check and frustrate the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and war and safeguard peace and security of the world.

For their common purpose and idea, the Korean and Chinese Parties and Governments share the same view and take a joint action in the struggle to defend the peace and security of the world and accomplish the cause of anti-imperialism and Chajusong.

During the current visit to China we will reach a fuller consensus through an adequate consultation of questions of common concern with you, and thereby further strengthen the common struggle in the future.

I firmly believe that our current visit to China will mark an important occasion in further strengthening the great friendship and solidarity between our two Parties, two countries and two peoples and in developing the fraternal relations of cooperation to a higher stage.

Esteemed leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

At this significant place of my reunion with my old comrades-in-arms of China, allow me to propose a toast to the lasting militant friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples,

To the prosperity and development of the People's Republic of China,

To the unity of the world people advocating sovereignty, independence and peace,

To the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Hu Yaobang,

To the good health and long life of esteemed Comrade Deng Xiaoping,

To the good health of esteemed Comrade Zhao Ziyang and other leading comrades of the Chinese Party and Government,

And to the good health of the comrades and friends present here. (KCNA)

US Troop Withdrawal

(Continued from Page 2)

in a creative way, Comrade Kim Il Sung has, in his revolutionary career of more than fifty years, led, organized, inspired and guided the Korean people in marching from victory to victory. His brilliant revolutionary practice has made him the respected great leader of the Korean people.

We sincerely wish that the Korean people may achieve still greater victories under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung and the Workers' Party of Korea in implementing the fighting tasks set forth by the Sixth Congress of the Party.

Not long ago, I said, "The value of friends lies in knowing each other's hearts. This is true between individuals as between parties and between states. Friendship and unity between China and Korea and between our two Parties and peoples have a particularly solid foundation because of the communion of our hearts." We believe that these close friendly relations between us will last for ever like the ever-shining sun and moon: they have stood the severe test of history and will stand fresh tests in the years to come.

At this place overflowing with sentiments of China-Korea friendship, allow me to propose a toast to the great China-Korea friendship,

To the health and longevity of Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To the prosperity and development of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea,

To an early accomplishment of the cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification in Korea, and

To satisfactory success of the distinguished Korean guests in their China visit. (KCNA)

Firm and Unshakable Sino-Korean Relations

(Continued from page 1)

of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and Premier of the State Council of the PRC.

Also present at the compound of Beijing Railway station to greet the Korean leader were:

Deng Yingchao, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress;

Wan Li, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice-Premier of the State Council;

Yang Shangkun, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, vice-Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress and vice-Chairman of the Party Central Committee;

Chen Muhua, Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, State Councilor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade;

Gent Biao, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC, State Councillor and Minister of National Defense;

Ji Pengfei, Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC and State Councillor;

Huang Hua, Member of the CPC Central Committee, State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Affairs; and leading personnel of the Party and power bodies and the army.

Also present at the station were Korean Embassy officials and diplomatic envoys of various countries to China.

President Kim Il Sung was given a spectacular welcome when he arrived at Beijing Railway Station, with hundreds of colorfully dressed children cheering and waving flowers.

Adults garbed in traditional Korean clothes also shouted "Welcome, welcome" as President Kim Il Sung walked down a long red carpet.

Flags hanging from strings were fluttering everywhere and the flags of the two countries symbolizing the blood-sealed, traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Chinese peoples were flying on the flagpoles of the Railway Station Plaza.

The CPC Central Committee and State Council of the People's Republic of China, on the evening of September 16, arranged a grand banquet in honour of President Kim Il Sung.

In his banquet speech President Kim Il Sung called frequent visits between Korean and Chinese leaders "an excellent tradition which is long-standing between us since the lifetime of Comrade Mao Zedong and Comrade Zhou Enlai." (See Page 3)

He supported the policy of the CPC against the "two Chinas" plot and for having Taiwan returned to China in a peaceful way and expressed firm solidarity with the Chinese people in their struggle for the reunification of the whole country.

The President observed, "Taiwan is an inseparable part of Chinese territory. It is an inviolable right of the Chinese people to sovereignty to have Taiwan returned to China."

Noting that Korean and Chinese peoples have waged a common struggle against the Japanese and U.S. imperialist aggressors for a long period, the Korean leader stressed, "The Korean and Chinese peoples have shared the same destiny on the road of the revolution in the past and are today advancing shoulder to shoulder toward a common goal of independence, sovereignty and socialism."

Touching upon the Korean reunification question, the President said that the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea is "the first and foremost task in settling the question of Korean reunification independently and peacefully."

He stressed the need to make south Korea independent and democratic and called it "a complete colony of the United States."

Warning against the danger of a new world war, the DPRK President declared: "Today the world people have two alternatives: to rise up as one and prevent a new world war and defend peace and security with united strength or wait and see and suffer the scourge of war."

He urged all the progressive countries, including the socialist countries, non-aligned countries and the Third World countries and peace-loving people of the world to "form a broad united front in firm unity and jointly counter the imperialists' aggression and war manoeuvers and thus defend peace."

Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang told visiting President Kim Il Sung the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea was "an inevitable trend of history." (See page 3)

In his speech at the grand banquet for President Kim Il Sung, Hu praised his proposals for the reunification of the divided peninsula, which he said were "reasonable and in accord with the fundamental interests and common desire of the entire Korean people."

At the 6th Party Congress held in October 1980, President Kim Il Sung proposed a plan for reunification based on the formation of a "Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo."

The idea has been supported not only by Koreans in and out of the country but by the progressive world public.

Hu disclosed in his speech that he and Chinese elder statesman Deng Xiaoping paid a hitherto secret visit to Pyongyang in April last.

He told the banquet that "Last April Comrade Deng Xiaoping and I visisted your beautiful country upon the cordial invitation of Comrade Kim Il Sung."

"As we said on that occasion," Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang disclosed, "the leaders of our two parties, as between kith and kin, have frequently visited each other to discuss matters, exchange information and give mutual support."

In his banquet speech Hu said President Kim Il Sung's "brilliant revolutionary practice has made him the respected great leader of the Korean people."

Praising the long-standing friendship between Korea and China, he said, "Comrade Kim Il Sung and the late Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai and other veteran leaders of our party jointly laid a solid foundation for unity and cooperation between our two parties and countries under new historical conditions."

"In particular," he stressed, "we can never forget that Comrade Kim Il Sung invariably and firmly supported our Party in the days when it was in great difficulties and even suffered serious setbacks."

"This fully showed his extraordinary insight and deep understanding of the history of our Party's struggle," added the CPC leader. He also said, "Unity and cooperation between us under the international situation in turmoil are an important factor that must not be underestimated in defending peace in Asia and the world."

President Kim Il Sung and other officials posed for a photo at Pyongyang Railway Station prior to departure for an official state visit to the People's Republic of China. (KCNA)

An impressive line-up of Chinese leaders

Sep. 17 met President Kim Il Sung, who was quoted as saying his country's friendship with China had been cemented with blood.

Deng Xiaoping paid a courtesy call on President Kim Il Sung at his state guest house in Beijing.

Then after a round of talks he gave an elaborate luncheon in honor of the DPRK delegation.

Later CPC General Secretary Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang met President Kim Il Sung for talks in Beijing's Great Hall of the People.

After lunch with Deng, President Kim Il Sung laid a wreath at China's monument to revolutionary martyrs in Tiananmen Square.

The official New China News Agency quoted the Korean leader as saying: "Our militant friendship has been cemented with blood in protracted revolutionary struggles. Our hearts beat in harmony."

The agency quoted Hu Yaobang as saying China's billion people were glad that he had come to China for his first visit in seven years.

"Our two Parties, Governments and peoples are as closely related as lips and teeth, and share weal and woe," Hu said.

Exchanges of views between China and Korea were in the interests of peace in the Far East and the world as a whole, he added.

The relations between Pyongyang and Peking have been firm and unshakable.

The two countries and the two parties have exchanged frequent visits recently.

Especially, the June 14-22 Korean tour of a high-level Chinese military delegation led by Defense Minister Geng Biao demonstrated the firm and unshakable, eternal alliance of the two countries, to the shock and surprise of most Western observers.

Chinese Defense Minister Geng Biao stated that China and Korea are in the same boat and the Korean counterpart O Jin U said that Korea is the front whose rear is China.

These statements best describe the state of traditional friendly and militant relations between Peking and Pyongyang as the two countries are linked by the same mountains and rivers.

In most of his speeches, the Chinese defense chief stressed that the destinies of his country and Korea are common as the two will fight shoulder to shoulder till final victory.

He said in a way typical of the present Sino-Korean relations:

"China and Korea are linked by mountains and rivers and our two peoples have shared weal and woe, helping each other, in the same boat in the strom of the protracted revolutionary struggle."

In response, DPRK Defense Minister O Jin U declared at a farewell party arranged on June 21 by the Chinese defense chief. "Korea is the forefront of China and China is the rear of Korea. There can be no reliable front without a solid rear and there can be no safe rear without a strong front."

The two countries are under a mutual defense treaty which was signed in June, 1961 whose 20th anniversary was celebrated in an exchange of messages between Korean and Chinese leaders in summer last year.

DPRK Turns 34 Yrs. Old: Veep Pak Calls For Independent World

Central Celebration

A central meeting celebrating the 34th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held on Sep. 8 with a large attendance at the February 8 House of Culture in Pyongyang.

The meeting was attended by functionaries of Party and power bodies, economic organs, social organizations, men of science, education, culture and arts, public health and the press, generals of the Korean People's Army, anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, bereaved families of revolutionary martyrs, working people in the city, KPA soldiers, and members of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) delegations and home-visiting groups.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang, foreign delegations and delegates participating in the study tour and Asian regional consultation on achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK and foreign guests staying in the DPRK were invited to the meeting.

Taking up the platform were O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces; Li Jong Ok, Premier of the Administration Council; Pak Sung Chul, vice-President of the DPRK, Ho Dam, vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Secretaries of the WPK Central Committee; other functionaries of Party and Government; responsible functionaries of the working people's organizations; and Heroes of the Republic and Labor Heroes.

Pak Jae Ro, vice-Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryun, who was heading the congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan for celebrating the 34th anniversary of the DPRK founding also took the platform.

Vice-President Pak Sung Chul made a report at the meeting.

The head of the Chongryun group Pak Jae Ro made a congratulatory speech at the meeting.

Report by Vice-President Pak Sung Chul

Stressing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a great revolutionary gain won by our people through an arduous struggle, vice-President Pak said:

Our Republic is a power which has inherited the brilliant tradition of the building of the people's power established by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in the flames of the arduous anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and a revolutionary power of a new type based on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class and relying upon the united front of the broad popular masses.

The founding of the DPRK was a brilliant realisation of the long cherished desire of our people to achieve the sovereignty of the nation and the independence of the country and a great event of epochal significance in the development of our revolution and in the life of our people.

With the founding of the Republic, our people became true masters of the state and society and the powerful and dignified people of an independent state which no one dare provoke and came to have a powerful weapon of the revolution and construction. Indeed, the founding of the DPRK was the new emergence of an independent people and the grandious birth of Korea of Juche.

The reporter said:

The course along which our Republic has victoriously hewed out the road of building a new society is one of glorious struggle and advance along which the sovereignty of the country and the nation has been resolutely defended and made shine under the most difficult circumstances and a proud course along which the era of great national prosperity unprecedented in the 5,000 year history of our country has been ushered in.

The path of glorious struggle and victory traversed by our Republic under the banner of the Juche idea shows that our people's power is a genuine political organisation representing the interests of the entire working people of our country including the workers, peasants and working intellectuals and a mighty political weapon guaranteeing an independent and creative life to the working masses.

In each period and each stage of our revolution our people's power has creditably acquitted itself of its mission and role as a staunch representative of the independent rights of the people, a skilful organiser of their creative ability and a housemaster responsible for their happy material and cultural life and a reliable defender of their independent and creative life.

Indeed, our Republic is a genuine state of the people and a prospering socialist fatherland of Juche which ensures genuine political liberties and rights to all our people and provides them with a worthy, happy life.

For its incomparable superiority and for its brilliant exploits for the fatherland and the nation, the power of our Republic enjoys the unqualified support and trust of the entire Korean people.

Through their actual life our people firmly believe that only the power of the Republic can provide them with an independent and creative life and look forward to a happier future in the development and prosperity of the Republic.

Today the entire people of our country regard it as the highest honour and pride to live and make revolution as citizens of the Republic infinitely thriving and prospering under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and the glorious Workers' Party of Korea and are filled with the firm determination to devote their all to the struggle for resolutely defending the power of the Republic and further developing and strengthening the Republic.

Our people who are advancing, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of the Juche idea, under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and our Party will achieve greater victory in the revolutionary struggle and construction work and our Republic will prosper for ever.

Noting that to reunify the divided country and completely establish national sovereignty throughout the country is the greatest national desire of the entire Korean people and the most urgent task facing us, the reporter continued:

From the first day of the country's division our Party and the Government of the Republic set it as the most important revolutionary task to reunify the country and have made all sincere efforts for its realisation.

The question of national reunification is on all accounts an internal affair of the Korean nation and belongs to its right to self-determination.

There is no reason or ground whatsoever for the foreign forces to meddle in the question of Korean reunification.

The most important thing for the independent reunification of our country is to make the U.S. imperialist aggression forces withdraw from south Korea and terminate the U.S. imperialists' interference in the domestic affairs of Korea.

Due to the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea, the tragedy of national division is going on in this land, south Korea has turned into their complete colony and military base and the *south Korean people are undergoing* a miserable life of colonial slavery.

The U.S. imperialists have thoroughly subordinated all spheres of politics, economy, culture and military affairs of south Korea to their aggressive aim and are persistently resorting to the "two Koreas" plot, further stepping up the policy of colonial enslavement and war.

A grave situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment is prevailing in Korea.

All facts clearly show that as long as the U.S. imperialist aggression forces are left intact in south Korea, the danger of war can never be removed from Korea nor can the question of national reunification be settled independently.

The Japanese reactionaries, backed by U.S. imperialism, are working hard to realise their wild ambition to reinvade south Korea.

Their reckless manoeuvres lay a big hurdle in the way of independent reunification of Korea.

If our country is to be reunified independently, the south Korean military fascist clique offering south Korea to U.S. imperialism as its colony and military base and leaving the country to the tender mercies of foreign forces must be got rid of.

The so-called "government" of south Korea is an out-and-out marionette government devoid of actual power and sovereignty which is subjugated to U.S. imperialism, and a dirty treacherous government executing the U.S. imperialist policy of colonial enslavement and war.

The south Korean people will defend the national sovereignty and open up the way of independent reunification by forcing the U.S. imperialist aggression forces out of south Korea, liquidating their colonial rule, overthrowing the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique and establishing an independent democratic government, holding higher the banner of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence.

The U.S. imperialists must look straight at the desire of the entire Korean people for national reunification, the flames of the anti-U.S. struggle in south Korea and the irresistable trend of the times supporting the independent reunification of Korea and renounce their policy of south Korean occupation and war and immediately withdraw from south Korea, taking along their aggression forces and destructive weapons.

The Japanese militarists must act with the discretion, drawing a proper lesson from their defeat in the past aggression for overseas expansion.

The Chon Du Hwan clique must give up at once the despicable policy of dependence on outside forces and the brutal repression of people and step down from "power" without delay.

The most realistic and reasonable way for the independent reunification of our country is to establish the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo as proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

All people who truly want the reunification on the country and value the future of the nation should join in the great national united front and vigorously turn out to the nation-wide struggle to force the U.S. imperialist aggression troops out of south Korea and realise the proposal for founding the DCRK.

When the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is founded and the ten-point political programme of the unified state carried into effect, national sovereignty will be achieved on a *nation-wide scale* and a dignified sovereign and unified independent state, which does not depend on any outside force or join any bloc will appear in the Korean Peninsula.

Although manifold difficulties and obstacles crop up in the way of national reunification, the Korean people will pull them through with united efforts of the whole nation and certainly accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Pointing out that the manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and other warmaniacs heighten the international tensions and increase the danger of another world war as days go by, the reporter stressed:

If the ever-increasing danger of another world war is to be averted and a durable peace be achieved on the globe, the policy of making the whole world independent put forward by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung must be carried into practice.

This policy is a firm guideline ensuring the complete abolition of all manner of domination and subjugation and the complete realisation of Chajusong (independence) throughout the world.

As a dignified member nation of the non-aligned movement, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is exercising complete sovereignty in the international arena and making all efforts for the development and strengthening of the non-aligned movement.

The Government of the DPRK and the Korean people will as ever vigorously struggle to check and thwart the imperialist policies of aggression and war, realise the chajusong of all countries and nations and make the whole world independent in firm unity with the peoples of socialist countries and non-aligned countries and all other progressive people of the world, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Mangyongdae Amusement Center In Pyongyang

Holiday-making children and their families at the Mangyongdae Amusement Center

The amusement center was completed in April last in celebration of President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday. (See the July 3, 1982 issue of The People's Korea).

Asian Regional Meeting on DPRK Agriculture Held In Pyongyang

The Study Tour and Asian Regional Consultation on the Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was held in Pyongyang from Sep. 1 to Sep. 10.

At the study tour and consultation, successes and experiences in agricultural production, particularly in achieving stable high yields of paddy rice by brilliantly applying the Juche method of farming in the DPRK were studied and successes and experiences gained by Asian countries in this field were exchanged.

Present at the consultation were the delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Lu Liangshu, President of the Agricultural Academy of China; the delegation of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma headed by U Tin Hlaing, Director of the Agriculture Corporation of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry; delegate of the Republic of India V.B. Ghai, Director of the Rice Development Department of the Ministry of Agriculture; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Amresh Man Pradhanang, Deputy Director General of the Department of Agriculture of the Ministry of Agriculture; the delegation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan headed by Muhamad Afzal Malik, Director General of the Punjab Provincial Agricultural Bureau of Pakistan; the delegation of the Kingdom of Thailand headed by Suvit Pushpavesa, researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives; and delegate of the People's Republic of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute.

The delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by vice-Chairman of the Agricultural Commission Li Hak Chol was also present.

During the period, the delegates looked around the paddy fields of the cooperative farms of several districts, irrigation facilities, farm machine factories and the research institutes of agricultural science and indicated the successes of the D.P.R. of Korea achieved in the rural economy by embodying the Juche farming method created by President Kim Il Sung, particularly in paddy rice cultivation. The participants in the consultation, through study of reality could acquaint themselves more deeply with the good experiences of the D.P.R. of Korea in the attainment of stable high yields of paddy rice.

The participants pointed out the need for a wide generalization of successes and experiences gained by the DPRK in the field of stable high yields of paddy rice, unanimously recognizing that they would be of valuable help to the increase of paddy rice in respective countries, and furthermore, to the satisfactory solution to the food problem seriously arising in Asian region.

Considering that such steps and measures as green revolution, land amelioration and land rezoning (shaping), the establishment of scientific manuring system and effective use of fertilizer, introduction of irrigation and effective use of water, rational dense cultivation, protection of paddy rice from the weeds and diseases and pests, mechanization in paddy fields and effective use of straw and other by-products, will furnish a sound guarantee for the stable high yields of paddy rice in view of the experiences of the DPRK, the participants recommended all countries to take these steps and measures in conformity with their actual conditions.

At the consultation, before its closure, a report and recommendation on the study tour and Asian regional consultation was adopted with unanimous approval (See below).

Delegates from different countries spoke at the closing session hailing the successes in the study tour and Asian regional consultation.

Head of the Thai delegation Suvit Pushpavesa, Researcher of the Rice Research Institute of the Agricultural Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives, said:

We have clearly learned that the achievement of stable high yields of paddy rice in the DPRK is a result of the brilliant embodiment of the Juche method of farming created by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed his heartfelt thanks to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il for taking care that the tour and consultation progress successfully.

Concluding his speech, he wholeheartedly wished a long life in good health to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and to the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Delegate of Bangladesh Kazi Azizul Haque, Researcher of the Bangladesh Rice Research Institute, said that everywhere he went he keenly felt solicitude bestowed upon the Korean people by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. In Korea big successes have been made in all domains, in agriculture in particular, he said.

He expressed the hope that Korea will register greater successes in her endeavours for further developing all domains including agriculture under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader.

He wholeheartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il Sung good health and a long life.

Deputy head of the Chinese delegation Min Shaokai, vice-President of the Zhejiang Provincial Academy of Agricultural Science, referred to the fact that the Korean people under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea have attained signal achievements in rice cultivation and agricultural scientific researches.

Warmly hailing the remarkable successes gained in the study tour and consultation, he expressed sincere thanks, on behalf of the Chinese delegation, to the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the

(Continued on page 8).

Foreign delegates inspected paddy fields of the DPRK. They attended the Food Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries held in Pyongyang in August last year.

CORRECTION

Page 6, Col. 3, 7th paragraph, 2nd sentence (Sep. 18 issue):

On the other capital punishment including death or life imprisonment upon those involved in the arson should read . . . . On the other hand, he committed such an outrageous act as imposing capital punishment including death or life imprisonment upon those involved in the arson.

A summary of the recommendation says:

Circulating System of Irrigation Should Be Set Up

Report and Recommendation (Summaries)

1. Green revolution

In order to accelerate the green revolution each country should produce in large quantities the good varieties of high yields which suit the climatic and soil conditions of each country by firmly setting up their own seed breeding centres and enhancing the responsibility of the scientists in this fields.

The Asian countries should carry on brisk exchange of varieties and inform each other of the successes and experiences gained in the green revolution, thereby contributing actively to the increase of paddy rice production of the countries in this region.

2. Land amelioration and land rezoning (shaping)

It is imperative for the enhancement of land fertility by giving precedence to land amelioration, to conduct periodically soil survey and soil analysis aimed at grasping in detail the physical and chemical characteristics of paddy soil, and to work out methodology for an effective undertaking of the land amelioration, on the basis of the result of soil analysis.

The increase of humus-manure content of the paddy soil is the primary task for the enhancement of land fertility. The Asian countries should considerably increase the manuring quantity of organic fertilizers by resorting to every possible means and method such as the rapid development of stock-breeding, cultivation of green-manuring crops, extensive excavation of peat and their effective use.

The land amelioration should be energetically propelled in reliance on the chemical means to further increase the fertility of paddy soil.

To rezone the soil is a primary task to increase the area of arable land and do farm work in a rational way in paddy fields. Proper measures should be taken to rezone small patches into standardized fields favourable to the works by farm machines and drought animals and improve the fertility in readjusted fields.

3. Establishment of scientific manuring system and effective use of fertilizer

For the establishment of a scientific manuring system, each country should conduct an energetic research work to determine the rational amount of fertilizer and combination rate of nutritive elements and the manuring method in every stage of growth suitable to the climatic and soil conditions according to regions and to the characteristics of the rice varieties.

Along with this, manuring techniques to check the loss by the washing off and removal action in paddy fields and to increase the absorption utility of fertilizer should be elaborated and deep attention be given to explore the forms of much higher effective fertilizers and to their wide application, and the scientific and technical cooperation in this field be strengthened.

4. Introduction of irrigation and effective use of water

With a view to fully solving water problem by irrigation, it is imperative to further increase the state investment in it, while properly organizing and mobilizing the broad masses of farmers. In order to materialize irrigation and get its greater effect, it is effective to set up circulating system of irrigation which interlinks reservoirs with the others. It is advisable for Asian countries to build a circulating system of irrigation to suit the actual conditions of their country so as to make an effective use of water and overcome drought in a better way.

Besides, more thorough measures should be taken to utilize the underground water so as to overcome effectively the impact of abnormal weather influencing upon the paddy rice farming.

5. Rational dense cultivation

For the increase of output with the application of the rational dense cultivation in rice farming, the varieties adaptable to the dense cultivation should be widely applied and the manuring system be improved to give full play to the superiority of the dense cultivation.

In order to apply the rational dense method in rice farming, each country should define the appropriate number of plants (population) per hill and of hills per unit-area according to the regions, varieties, soil condition and the amount of fertilizer.

6. Protection of paddy rice from the weeds and diseases and pests

For the eradication of weeds in paddy fields, each country should increase utility amount of herbicides so as to raise the killing rate of weeds by the chemical method and should actively introduce the weeding method by the high efficient machines and efficient water management method for weed-killing.

Integrated pest control should be adopted in a way to reduce the pest damage. Pest control method by light trap introduced in the DPRK should be widely encouraged.

The Asian countries should keep each other informed of the successes and experiences obtained in the removal of diseases and pests along with the detailed data on the birth movements of diseases and pests, and thus closely cooperate in averting diseases and pests.

7. Mechanization in paddy fields

In order to realize the mechanization of farm work in paddy fields, the industry serving agriculture should, before anything else, be established and developed further so as to produce and supply by itself the necessary farm machineries in large quantities.

Countries of Asia should make a joint effort to improve cultivation technology favourably to the mechanization of seedling growing and their transplantation, harvesting and threshing, and other farming work, and closely cooperate with each other in this field.

8. Effective use of straw and other by-products

It is imperative to widely disseminate and propagate among the peasantry the advantages of the method of producing compost with straws, and the method of producing packing materials out of straws, so that they may actively adopt them.

In conclusion the report and recommendation on the study tour and Asian regional consultation says:

The participants in the consultation recommend to continue in the future to encourage this sort of consultation and study tour in view of the fact that the current consultation and study tour held in the D.P.R. of Korea have made valuable contribution to making it possible to achieve stable high yields of paddy rice.

The Government of the DPRK, the host country of the study tour and Asian Regional Consultation on Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in DPRK is consented to send the report and data of experiences presented at the consultation to the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome. The participants recommend the U.N. FAO to distribute these documents to its member states.

The delegates expressed deep thanks to the great leader His Excellency Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and to the people and government of the host country for providing them with excellent arrangements and according hospitality in order to make the Study Tour and Asian Regional Consultation on Achievement of Stable High Yields of Paddy Rice in the DPRK achieve a complete and practical success.

Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (18)

Present State of Economic Construction

(Continued from the previous issue)

The present state and future prospect of socialist economic construction in the DPRK can be seen in the successes achieved in the 6-Year Plan (1971–1976) and the targets of the 2nd 7-Year Plan (1978–1984) which is now under way.

Successes Attained in 6-Year Plan

Early in the 1970s, the DPRK came to step onto a higher stage in its economic construction—to realize a complete victory of socialism and to build material, technical, ideological and cultural foundations for a classless society.

The 6-Year Plan was the first vast plan in this stage.

It was the basic task of the new economic plan to consolidate the material and technical foundations of socialism and free workers from heavy labor in all fields of the national economy, by ensuring and developing the successes gained in the industrialization of the economy, and developing the technical revolution onto a new higher plane.

To realize a complete victory of socialism and to build a classless society, it was necessary to build material and ideological fortresses through implementation of technical, cultural and ideological revolutions.

Considering these requirements, the Government of the DPRK set forth the tasks of the 6-Year Plan in detail to implement the three technical revolutions—to narrow down the gap between light and heavy labor, agriculture and industry, and to liberate women from the burden of housework.

People waged a large-scale renovation movement, upholding the slogan "Let us maintain our ideology and raise our techniques and culture according to the Juche idea!" and made great successes in the 6-Year Plan.

The tasks of the plan were attained in the main by 1975, when the WPK marked its 30th founding anniversary. The planned gross industrial output was achieved 4 months and a year ahead of schedule and all the tasks which remained to be achieved, were attained by 1976.

The biggest success in the period was the fact that the industrial output was remarkably increased. The average growth rate of the gross industrial output was 16.3 percent, 14 percent higher than the planned figure. In 1976, the total industrial output increased to 2.5 times that of 1970 (the output of means of production increased to 2.6 times, that of consumer goods 2.4 times).

Another big success was that the independence and material and technical foundations of industry were further strengthened. A total of 1,055 factories were newly built while large-scale reconstruction and expansion of already built factories were accelerated. As a result, industrial foundations were expanded and consolidated and the internal structure of the industrial sector was improved. Moreover, the self-sufficiency rate of raw materials for industry rose to 60–70 percent.

Particularly, the machine-building industry which was directly related to the task of liberating workers from hard labor, rapidly developed. As of August 1975, the output of the machine industry increased to 2.4 times that of 1970. Of the total industrial output, the machine building industry accounted for 33.7 percent, as against 5.1 percent in 1946. About 98 percent of domestic demand for machinery and equipment was satisfied.

Mechanization of the processes of hard work was further promoted. Particularly in mining, steel, nonferrous, chemical and building material industries in which people were exposed to high temperature, and had to do work harmful to their health, mechanization, automation, semi-automation and introduction of remote-control systems were realized.

For example, the facilities and equipment of the mining industry were further modernized and were made larger in size while labor efficiency was raised. Transportation was diversified, too. Industrial TVs, automation systems and remote-control systems were introduced in factories and enterprises of steel, chemical and building-material industries, including the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the Kangson Steel Works, the Feb. 8 Vinalon Complex and the Feb. 8 Cement Factory. Radio-controlled production systems were also introduced.

As a result, workers were basically liberated from work harmful to health and work under high temperatures. Thus, the gap between light and heavy labor was greatly narrowed down. This meant an epoch-making advance was brought about in the implementation of the three revolutions for liberating workers from hard labor.

Agriculture also attained great successes. (For detailed explanations, refer to the previous issue of the PK.)

In transportation, importance was attached to the development of railway transportation. Newly laid railway lines totaled 471 kilometers in length while 580 kilometers of them were newly electrified. The hauling rate of electric locomotives in railway transportation came to account for 66 percent of the total amount of the transportation.

In cultural construction stress was laid on the development of education systems. This resulted in producing one million intellectuals and thoroughly realizing an 11-year compulsory education system, which was enforced throughout the country in September 1975, 4 years after the start of the task of realizing this education system.

The material and cultural living standards of the people were also raised. During the 6-Year Plan alone, the salaries of workers and office workers increased 10–24 percent. The planned target of raising the average income of peasantry per cooperative household during the plan was attained in 1974. Peasants' living standard was raised to the level of the middle-class peasants.

The taxation system was completely abolished in April 1974. This made the DPRK the first tax free country in the world. Together with the abolition of taxes and raised salaries, the prices of many manufactured products were cut. In 1974, the prices of more than 21,800 manufactured products, including textiles, knit goods, shoes and daily necessities, were cut by 30 percent on an average and 50 percent at a maximum. During the period, the average per household real income of workers and office workers increased 70 percent over 1970. Various gaps between workers and peasants were markedly narrowed down.

The DPRK's industry developed into an independent industry which could guarantee smooth economic and defense construction, as well as the promotion of the people's living standard, to enable them to lead independent and creative lives. In agriculture, mechanization was accelerated and a technical foundation was consolidated.

However, the DPRK suffered from many difficulties in the course of implementing the 6-Year Plan. Most industrial targets were attained four months and a year ahead of schedule, but the targets set for steel and cement were attained ahead of schedule. There were frictions between production and transportation, since the transport capacity could not meet the requirement of the rapidly increased output of manufactured goods. Some problems rose in foreign trade, too.

However, the implementation of the 6-Year Plan further strengthened foundations for an independent national economy and largely promoted socialist construction in the country.

On the basis of these successes, a new prospective plan, the 2nd 7-Year Plan, was set forth.

Piles of urea fertilizer bags produced at the Hamhung Fertilizer Complex in South Hamgyong Province

Targets of 2nd 7-Year Plan

The First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK which was held in December 1977, put forward the 2nd 7-Year Plan.

The principal task of the new economic plan was to further strengthen the economic basis of socialism and raise the people's living standard still higher, by making the national economy Juche-oriented, modernized and scientific at a fast pace.

For the Juche-orientation of the national economy is meant strengthening an independent economic system by diversifying and thoroughly developing the economy with domestic resources, through active development and effective utilization of various natural resources, while building new industrial divisions.

By modernization is meant realizing all-out mechanization and automation of all the industrial sectors, and industrializing and modernizing agriculture, and actively pushing ahead modernization of all sectors of the national economy, in order to enable workers to produce more materials under gradually improved working conditions.

Scientification means to raise the levels of production management in all the economic divisions to scientific levels, including industry and agriculture, by attaching importance to scientific development through priority-basis promotion of scientific studies.

In 1984, the final year of the current economic plan, the country will produce 56,000–60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70–80 million tons of coal, 7.4–8 million tons of steel, one million tons of non-ferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers, 12–13 million tons of cement, 3.5 million tons of aquatic products, and 10 million tons of grain and reclaim 100,000 hectares of tideland.

If these targets are attained, the country's per-capita output of main industrial products will reach levels attained in the 1970s by advanced countries. Furthermore, some figure will exceed those of advanced countries.

During the planned period the gross industrial output will increase 2.2 times that of 1976 (that of means of production 2.2 times, consumer goods 2.1 times), recording an average annual growth rate of 12.1 percent. The growth rate of productivity is expected to rise to 70 percent over 1976. Investments for capital formation will increase 2 times.

Noteworthy in industry is the fact that stress is laid on strengthening raw material, fuel and power production bases. Priority is given to the development of fuel, power, mining industries, while full operation of present industrial capacities is emphasized. These measures derive from the consideration of international raw material and energy crises.

Stress is also laid on heavy industries, including metal, machine, chemical, building and electronics. This is because without developing these industrial areas, it is impossible for the country to realize all-out mechanization, semi-automation and automation of production facilities and equipment.

The central task of agriculture is to carry out large-scale nature-remaking projects, to accelerate a technical revolution and push ahead with the realization of industrialization, modernization and chemicalization of agriculture, and promoting intensive agricultural production. Together with them, agricultural output will be continuously increased and the development of agriculture will be diversified.

First of all, in agriculture, stress is placed on increasing grain output. The target is set at 10 million tons. Also posed as important tasks are boosting the output of vegetables and industrial plants including oil plants, tobaccos, hops and flax, and reclamation of 100,000 hectares of tideland and expansion of multiple-crop areas.

Moreover, the industrialization and modernization of agriculture will be further promoted through chemicalization and mechanization. In the DPRK, electrification and irrigation have been basically completed. It is now possible to grow crops well even if not a single drop of rain falls for two years.

The agricultural tasks which remain to be fulfilled are chemicalization and mechanization. By the end of the plan, 10 tractors will be operated per 100 hectares of farmland and more than 2 tons of chemical fertilizers will be applied per hectare.

Rapid development is also planned for livestock-breeding and fruit-growing. In 1984, meat output will increase to 800,000–900,000 tons, and that of fruits 1.5 million tons.

In 1978, rice output reached 4.4 million tons, while 3.9 million tons of maize and 800,000 tons of fruits were produced. The average per-hectare rice output rose to 7 tons and that of maize to 6 tons. With these figures alone, pre-schedule attainment of the planned grain output set for the 2nd 7-Year Plan is easily expected.

The living standard of the people will be further raised, too. The gross national income will jump 90 percent, or an average growth rate of 9.7 percent. This will largely increase the income of workers, office workers and peasants. On the other hand, prices of consumer goods will be cut, as a result of increased production of consumer goods and lowered production cost of industrial products.

Funds for construction and management of social and cultural facilities will be increased 40 percent, in order to provide more material and cultural services to the people.

The housing problem will be basically resolved. In the plan period, about 200,000–300,000 houses will be built yearly throughout the country, and the central heating systems will be expanded in Pyongyang and new heating systems will be introduced in the provinces and cities.

(To be continued)

Output of Main Industrial Products

	Electricity	Coal	Steel	Chemical Fertilizers	Cement
1956	5.1 bil. kwh	3.91 mil. t	190,000 t	195,000 t	597,000 t
1960	9.1	10.62	640,000	560,000	2,280,000
1970	16.5	27.5	2,200,000	1,500,000	4,000,000
1976	28	50	4,000,000	3,000,000	8,000,000
1978	35	60	4,500,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
1984	56-60	70-80	7.4-8 mil.t	5 mil. t	12-13 mil.t

Source: Korea Yearbook, 1963; the Report of President Kim Il Sung to the 5th WPK Congress; the Report of Premier Li Jong Ok to the 1st Session of the 6th SPA; Asahi Journal, July 13, 1979, Tokyo

Historical Relics of DPRK (13)

Firearms in Koryo Period

(Continued from the previous issue)

Ryang Song Ji, a Korean scholar of the 15th century, says on the history of Korean firearms in *Sejosillok*(Chronicles of King Sejong) that firearms were invented under the Silla dynasty, developed in the Koryo period and were refined in his era, which should be called effective weapons.

According to him, manufacture of firearms in Korea dates back to the Silla dynasty. This view is open to question.

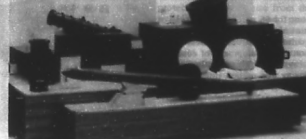
It appears necessary to examine Korean firearms dating back to the early part of the Koryo dynasty.

In 1104, 11 special army units were formed in order to expel the Juchen invaders. Among these special army units was a firing unit. "Firing" is supposed to have been the use of a kind of bomb. When Kim Bu Sik quelled a rebellion in Sogyong in 1135, he used cannons to shoot heavy stones, by which castle walls are said to have been broken into pieces. Fireballs were shot into the castle. Fireballs were made of gunpowder in the form of hardened balls. From these fireballs and ignitors it may be supposed that gunpowder were used in the 12th century in Korea under the Koryo dynasty.

According to *Koryo-sa* (History of Koryo), cannons and gun carriages, etc. were used in Korea in the 13th century in the struggles against the Mongolians.

It appears that in the reign of King Kong Min (1351-1374), firearms with barrels were used. According to *Koryo-sa*, "When a gun was fired at Namgang, an arrow reached the southern side of the Sunchon Temple and fell on the ground" in September 1356.

It was not ascertained whether this gun was Koryo-made or not. The power of a gun was already well-known in those days. The Koryo dynasty planned to install guns in ships in order to fight back the Japanese invaders. Incendiary arrows and cannons were tested, and ships were designed so as to



Imitations of firearms of the Koryo period

capture Japanese invaders. The problem was how to produce fine quality gunpowder. In order to drive away the Japanese invaders, Choe Mu Son studied the method of manufacturing gunpowder. In the course of his study he met a Chinese, Li Yuan, and learned from him how to manufacture it. As a result, he succeeded in manufacturing high quality gunpowder.

It was recorded in the geography book *Tonggukyojisungram* that Choe Mu Son studied the method of manufacturing gunpowder. To produce blasting powder, it was necessary to produce nitre and to specify a proportioning allotment of the three requisites – nitre, sulfur and charcoal.

When Choe Mu Son succeeded in producing gunpowder, he immediately proposed its manufacture to the authorities concerned, but the proposal was flatly rejected. Tests were continued for several months, a government organ in charge of manufacturing firearms was set up in 1377. Thus various kinds of firearms and launchers as well as gunpowder were manufactured.

Among these firearms there were large-sized ones, medium- and small-sized ones, cannons to shoot stones, and small-sized signal guns, whose explosion could be heard within 20-ri around (one *ri* is about 0.244 miles). Signal guns were installed in military bases. The incendiary arrow had its head filled with gunpowder. This incendiary arrow is supposed to have been an effective way to burn targets. There were also rocket-powered firearms. In 1451, gun carriages were produced, by which 100 arrows (rocket-powered firearms) were able to be shot.

Choe Mu Son studied the remodeling of ships to equip them with firearms.

In 1380 the navy of the Koryo dynasty used firearms in the naval battle at Chinpo, Cholla Province, against Japanese invaders, when 500 Japanese vessels were destroyed.

Firearms manufactured in the Koryo period didn't develop in the reign of King Li Song Kye the founder of the Li dynasty, because of his passive attitude. In the reign of King Taejong (1400-1418), the work to develop firearms proceeded, when Choe Hae San, a son of Choe Mu Son, led the development work. When King Sejong (1418-1450) took the throne, firearms were refined and new types of firearms were manufactured. The shooting range of firearms was increased.

During the period, firearms were refined, particularly, in the struggle against Hideyoshi's invading armies. (To be continued)

Over 2,000 Students Demonstrate At Seoul, Songgyungwan Univs. Over Textbook Issue

Mass meetings and demonstrations of students opposing the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of south Korea and revision of textbooks and the Chon Du Hwan junta's treacherous crimes took place at Seoul university and Songgyungwan university, according to Japanese papers September 16.

On the afternoon of September 15 about 1,500 students of Seoul University, forming groups of 300-400 mainly with students of the liberal arts, social science, normal and law faculties, held a campus demonstration for four hours shoulder to shoulder with each other, singing songs and chanting slogans "Away with Japanese," "Denounce Japan's distortion of history," "Oppose Japanese neo-militarism," "Away with Japanese capital" and so forth.

Nearly 400 riot police rushed into the campus. But the students, not daunted, persistently resisted them.

At around the same time, some 600 students of Songgyungwan University held a meeting protesting against the Japanese's revision of textbooks and held a campus demonstration.

On September 14, students of Seoul University held an open forum on the subject "Japan's distortion of history and neo-militarism," at which they said Japan's distortion in textbooks was a naked expression of neo-militarism and the spearhead of Japan's neo-militarism was directed against south Korea, vehemently denouncing the Japanese's revision of textbooks and reinvasion of south Korea.

Exposing the treacherous moves of the Chon junta of traitors subservient to the Japanese reactionaries, they held that economic dependence upon Japan should be brought to an end, an independent national economy be built and relations with Japan should be established from an independent stand.

A resolution scattered at the forum in the name of the entire students of Seoul University stressed that Japan should withdraw revised textbooks and correct them at once, special privileges to the Japanese enterprises be abolished, the "national assembly" establish a policy putting an end to economic dependence upon Japan and the press, political parties and social organisations call upon the entire people to launch a campaign boycotting Japanese goods.

Reporting about this, Japanese papers said that there is much possibility of the spread of students' struggle to many other universities and colleges.

Prior to the demonstrations at Seoul and Songgyungwan universities, several hundred students at Chungang University in Seoul on Sep. 9 staged a demonstration against the Chon junta clique.

During the lunch hour a student hung on a rope from the school's library building and scattered anti-"government" leaflets among fellow students, calling upon them to struggle against the Chon junta.

In the meantime, another student scattered many leaflets of the same content, smashing the window glass on the third floor of the library.

The leaflets contained phrases criticizing the junta of Chon Du Hwan and slogans saying "fight against fascists."

Upset by the students' anti-"government" action, the junta on September 10 arrested two students, including the one who had scattered the leaflets on a rope.

The junta announced on Sep. 10 the arrest of five students at Seoul's Yonse University on charges of scattering leaflets on their campus and at coffee shops near the school during the past spring semester.

The anti-"government" struggle brought to 68 the number of students known to have been arrested on similar charges by the Chon junta this year.

In September students rallies and demonstrations over the textbook controversy were held at Koryo, Seoul, Songgyungwan and Yonse universities.

* * *

The south Korean authorities on Sep. 13 detained five students of Seoul University in Seoul on charges of violation of the fascist "law on assembly and demonstration" because they scattered anti-"government" leaflets.

These five students including Ha Jong Chan, a third year student of the sociology course of the university, made more than 500 leaflets denouncing the crimes of the Chon Du Hwan junta and scattered them in the campus in May.

In the last first school term alone, they reportedly scattered a large number of anti-"government" leaflets three times.

The junta staged a fascist trial on September 10 and passed prison terms upon four students of the university who participated in a demonstration, scattering anti-"government" leaflets in the campus on June 8.

OLD TALE (1)

Two Brothers

Starting with this issue, this column is devoted to old tales of Korea.

Once upon a time there lived a poor farmer. His wife died long before, he lived with his two sons. The sons were known in the neighbourhood for being on very good terms. In the morning, they got up together, at night slept together. They went to the market hand in hand, and one always followed the other like a shadow. The elder son took good care of his brother, while the latter respected the former. They also served their father well and helped him dutifully. After they had grown up, they did not change at all. Then, the elder brother married and his wife bore him a child. The whole family worked hard and their life became easier. The laughter of happiness was always heard from the house.

One day, the father fell ill and there was no way to save him. He called his sons and said; "In future, too, you should live and work together, helping each other. . ."

"Father, don't worry, please. We'll live as we do now."

The two sons clasped the father's hands. The father nodded feebly, and breathed his last quietly.

After the father's death, the elder son gave one half of the property to his brother. He had his younger brother marry a girl, built a new house for them. They worked hard as they had done in the days when their father was alive.

In the autumn, they harvested plenty of crops.

"Heaven be praised! This year's crop is good!"

The elder son thought of his younger brother.

He must be in want of money. A newly married couple needs a lot of things. But he won't accept any from me . . . Made of such stuff, he is! How can I let him have something . . . Let me see . . .)

At night, he carried a rice bag on his back and went to the younger brother's house. Having arrived at his house, he stole into a shed where he put down the burden.

On the other hand, the younger brother didn't forget his brother, either.

(Having children, my elder brother may want to give more food to them. Unlike ours, his is a large family. We have enough if we have half the crops he needs. But I'm sure that he'll never accept any from me. What can I do, then? . . .)

He waited for sunset and started to his brother's house.

The next morning, they were surprised, two brothers.

(Good gracious! How come . . .?)

The bags of rice they had carried off, were there in the sheds as they had been the previous night.

The next evening, too, the two farmers took their rice bags to each other's house. And everything was the same as it was the day before.

(Goddamn it! But why this . . ?)

Thus, the bags of rice were exchanged over and again.

One night, they tried to carry the bags of rice once again.

The moon shone that night. On a small bridge, the elder son saw someone coming from the opposite side. That was, of course, his brother with his bag of rice on the back. In the centre of the bridge, they confronted each other. The moonlight showed their faces. At last, they found out the riddle of rice bags. The two, who had been never at odds until then, quarreled for a long time.

"You, do take this, please! We have enough . . ."

"No! Why are you so stubborn? "

How long time passed, we don't know. Only the moon knew what came to pass on the bridge that night.

After quarreling for some time, they parted, with the bags on their backs, their hearts filled with warmth.

(Continued from Page 6)

dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il and to the Korean Government and people.

Kim Chang Ju, vice-Premier of the DPRK Administration Council and Chairman of the Agricultural Commission, made a closing speech at the meeting.

It gives me great pleasure to note that the current study tour and consultation held on the initiative of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization scored good successes and came to a close with success, he said.

It is of weighty significance that the report and recommendation with regard to rice production was adopted on the basis of the study tour of our country's agricultural domain after hearing the good experiences in rice cultivation at the consultation, he remarked, and noted:

This will be greatly conductive to increasing rice production in all countries that cultivate paddy rice and increasing food production in our Asian region.

The study tour and consultation was a significant work which made an important contribution to strengthening cooperation among us in rice cultivation and making close our friendship, he stated, and went on:

We should make sincere efforts to further consolidate and develop the excellent successes gained this time and, at the same time, energetically undertake the work for applying the useful experiences to the conditions of respective countries. He heartily wished all the countries represented there greater successes in the work for stable high yields of paddy rice.

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